

# THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN

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## SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

### Domestic.

It is said that the United States government is seriously considering the advisability of annexing the island of Hayti on account of the frequent disorders which threaten American interests there.

In the mimic warfare off the New England coast four warships attacked Fort Wright, on Fisher's Island, and a hard fight ensued. The army claims to have put all four warships out of action. In the naval maneuvers in Buzzard's Bay, the cruiser Brooklyn, Admiral Coghlan's flagship, ran on a rock and was injured so that she will probably have to go in drydock.

Simon Johnson, col., a burglar, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Attorney Charles N. Sheldon in Cleveland, O., as he was escaping from his home. The sum of \$3730 was thrown into the large American flags carried in the labor parade in Chicago. The money is for the striking miners.

Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania, will call a special session of the Legislature to pass a compulsory arbitration law to end the coal strike.

William F. Howe, of the law firm of Howe & Hummel, New York, died of heart disease at his home in that city. He was 75 years old, and was for many years one of the leading criminal lawyers of the New York bar.

In Queens Borough, N. Y., Jerry Hunter, a negro, was captured after he had wounded 11 policemen and 3 citizens. His wife was seriously wounded. Hunter fought to escape arrest.

George W. Bissell, a prominent capitalist of Detroit, received injuries in a runaway of which he died. His horses were frightened by an automobile.

The report of Special Examiner Mabey in the Northern Securities case has been filed at Minneapolis. It makes a million words of testimony.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand pupils were enrolled on the opening day of the pupils schools of Chicago.

President Roosevelt resumed his tour of New England, reaching Rutland at about 12:35, where he made a speech. He left Burlington at 10 o'clock and stopped at Proctor, where he was driven through the town and made a speech.

President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, had rousing reception in Philadelphia. There were 12,000 men in the parade and 40,000 attended the picnic. President Mitchell made a stirring speech.

Peter Medinger, of Chicago, bitten by a dog, believed he would be attacked with hydrophobia. He told his family to keep away from him, locked himself in a room and the malady quickly developed.

Gen. Ell Torrance, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., has issued an appeal to his comrades for aid in the erection of a building for Confederate veterans at Mission Creek, Ala.

The Keystone State Telephone Company and the United Telephone and Telegraph Company, operating in Southern Pennsylvania, will be amalgamated.

President Roosevelt made a triumphant journey from New Hampshire into Vermont on a trolley drawn by six horses. Enormous crowds greeted him at Cornish and at Windsor.

Robert Edwards, while coasting on his bicycle at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., collided with a stubborn steer and was thrown violently, narrowly escaping with his life.

Governor Cummins and staff, of Des Moines, will attend the launching of the cruiser Des Moines at Quincy, Mass., September 17.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and party left Chicago en route to the Northwest on a hunting trip.

Alfred D. Jones, the first settler in Nebraska, died at his home, in Omaha, aged 87 years.

Three Italian workmen employed in a sewer at Schenectady, N. Y., were drowned.

President Roosevelt has been invited to visit Birmingham, Ala.

### Foreign.

Croatian rioters in Agram, Hungary, pillaged the shops and residences of the Servians, Captain Witas being the principal object of the rioters' wrath.

Ships are forced to leave the port of Barcelona without discharging their cargoes because of the strike of the dock laborers at that place.

Vessels are being sent to the various points of danger on the coast of Martinique to carry off the survivors of the Mont Pelée eruption.

Torrential storms deluged the west coast of England and Ireland, and severe damage by floods was reported at various places.

Lord Connemars, former British under secretary of foreign affairs, died at his residence in London.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany and leading officials of the empire entered Posen, the Polish capital. The Germans received them with enthusiasm, but the Polish majority of the people were cold and made no demonstration.

The British Trades Union Congress, by a vote of 176 to 134, declared that the South African War was unjust. The president of the congress denounced the present government's reactionary measures.

## PRESIDENT IN A COLLISION

### Nation's Chief Has a Wonderful Escape from Death at Pittsfield, Mass.

#### A SAD ENDING TO HIS NEW ENGLAND TOUR.

##### Secret Service Agent Craig Killed, and the Driver Seriously Injured—Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, Escaped Injury, Secretary Cortelyou Cut and Rendered Unconscious.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Pittsfield, Mass., (Special).—President Roosevelt was the central figure in a rolley car accident here, in which William Craig, a Secret Service detective, gave up his life in his effort to save the nation's chief.

David J. Pratt, driver of the carriage containing the President, which was smashed by the car, was severely injured.

The President was thrown to the ground and cut and bruised about the face and body. George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President, was severely bruised. Winthrop Murray Crane, Governor of Massachusetts, and George P. Lawrence, Representative in Congress from the First Massachusetts district, escaped with only a few bruises. All these were in the carriage with Mr. Roosevelt.

Under the sunniest of September skies the distinguished party was driving through the Berkshire Hills in a landau drawn by four white horses, the reins handled by Pratt, the President and his companions going from Dalton to Lenox.

The carriage was struck squarely just behind the box on which Pratt and Craig were sitting. The vehicle was hurled 40 feet across the road.

Craig was instantly killed and ground under the heavy machinery of the car into an unrecognizable mass.

The President was thrown into the air and landed on the right side of his face in the roadway.

Mr. Cortelyou was thrown out and almost rendered unconscious.

Governor Crane, who, next to Craig, was the nearest to the immediate danger line, was thrown out, but, as previously stated, escaped with only slight bruises.

Pratt was turned over bodily in the air, struck on his side and was found afterward to have received a dislocation of the shoulder besides bruises and cuts. He was taken to the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy.

In Pittsfield there is a little hill. It dips into a valley, where there was once a brook. Down this hill runs the tracks of the suburban trolley line.

Along the road there had been great crowds and on the brow of the hill there had been marshaled an array of camera enthusiasts, because the position offered a particularly good point of vantage. At the foot of the hill the tracks swerve sharply.

Down the hill came the President's carriage. Down the hill, too, came the car, heavily laden with passengers, who were anxious to reach the Country Club grounds before Mr. Roosevelt's carriage passed. The car was in charge of Euclid Madden as motorman and James Kelley as conductor.

When Craig saw the danger and that a collision could not be averted he was said to say: "Oh, my God!"

Then he was hurled through the air and fell under the car wheels.

The car struck the carriage squarely, just back of the box on which sat Pratt and Craig.

President Roosevelt was hurled into the air and dropped fairly upon his right cheek.

When the car came crashing down the hill Governor Crane saw the danger almost as soon as did Craig. He jumped to his feet and instinctively threw his arm in front of the President, as if he could shield him from the danger.

The crash came; the Governor was not hurt. He jumped to his feet and saw the President rising. Again he threw his arm across Mr. Roosevelt's breast.

"Steady, sir," he said.

The Governor's hair was disheveled and he was very pale.

All this had happened in less time than it takes to tell it. Dr. Luang, the President's physician, had rushed up to the overturned carriage, and his first thought was for the President. Mr. Roosevelt and Governor Crane were helped to a neighboring cottage and their wounds were cared for.

Mr. Roosevelt's thoughts were all for Craig, whose body then lay on the tracks in the rear of the car, which had brought swift death to him.

"Poor old Craig," said the President. He walked over and looked at the body of the man who had scarcely been beyond sound of his voice since the day Mr. Roosevelt took the chair of the President.

Then his thoughts reverted to the people who had been waiting for him. He turned to Mr. Cortelyou.

"We will go on with the journey," he said. "Just as we have planned, but let there be no cheering."

Frederick S. Clark, who was an eyewitness of the accident, says that he had gone to the top of Howard Hill for the purpose of securing a photograph of the President in his carriage. He was near the Howard House when he saw the party approaching.

Mr. Clark saw the President thrown out on the left side, and saw the Governor assisted to his feet. As the President rose to his feet, Mr. Clark saw him walk to where the motorman was standing after leaving the car and speak to him.

Presently the carriage appeared. In front of the Curtis Hotel a vast crowd had congregated, and when it drove up there was the silence of death.

It was a picture that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Pale, covered with dust, his eye blackened from the bruise, his cheek swelling visibly, Mr. Roosevelt rose.

"My friends," he said, "there has been an accident. One of our party has been killed. He was William Craig, of the

United States Secret Service. I had come to have for this man a genuine admiration, not alone for his rugged honesty and for his loyalty to me, but for the devotion and the love which he showed for my children. I beg of you that there be no cheering and no demonstration of any kind. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the greeting which you have given me."

The President sat down. Silently the carriages of his party moved ahead. Silently the people who had come to greet him looked into each other's faces, and knew that the President of the United States had preached a funeral sermon for "Bill" Craig, the great-hearted giant who guarded Mr. Roosevelt with his life, and who in his sunny merriments in the White House grounds used to lead to little Kermit the legends beneath the funny pictures in the newspapers—because the great big man, who loved him, could tell him the stories with the broad humor of a Scotchman, in whom was born a heart which loved the little children and which quailed never in the face of the strongest man.

Sadly the President continued his journey on to Bridgeport and then to Oyster Bay.

### GIANT MEAT COMBINE.

#### Overshadows Even the Billion Dollar Steel Trust—Armour at the Head.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—A gigantic combination of the packing houses of the country, to be known as the United States Packing Company, with a probable capitalization of \$500,000,000, on which an annual business of from \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 will be transacted, at a net profit of from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

These are some of the details coming to the surface in Eastern financial circles of the most far-reaching of all the trusts yet projected.

Notwithstanding the repeated and positive denials from Armour, Swift and other interests, the proposed combine is accepted as a certainty. It overshadows the United States Steel Corporation.

It is understood that the basis of payment by the new trust, to be known as the United States Packing Company, for the corporations and firms it is to absorb will be twenty-five times the earnings for the last year. The earnings aggregated over seventeen millions of dollars.

The reported division of capital among the principal interests in the \$500,000,000 combine is as follows:

Armour & Company, \$200,000,000; Swift & Company, \$100,000,000; Nelson, Morris & Company, \$75,000,000; Cudahy, \$25,000,000; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, \$25,000,000; others over the United States, \$50,000,000; miscellaneous expenses, including cost of promotion, etc., \$25,000,000. Total, \$500,000,000.

I. Ogden Armour is to be chairman of the finance committee and head the financial department, and if his health will permit, Gustavus F. Swift is to be president. The full list of officers is:

Chairman board of directors, J. Ogden Armour; president, G. F. Swift; treasurer, Edward Morris; general manager (operating department), Edward Cudahy; chairman finance committee, J. Ogden Armour.

#### Due to Action of American Trusts.

London (By Cable).—"Dear meat is due more to the action of certain American trusts than to the closing of the ports against cattle," is what the president of the Board of Agriculture, R. W. Hanbury, told a meeting of farmers which he addressed at Shrewsbury, when defending the action of the Board of Agriculture in prohibiting the importation of stock.

The Cabinet Minister also expressed his approval of the recent widening bases of taxation, and said he would not have been sorry if a further duty had been placed on flour, explaining that, while it would raise the price of the food of the people half a cent it would revive the milling industry of the country.

#### Across Continent in a Balloon.

Denver (Special).—"Big Glory" one of the largest balloons ever constructed, was successfully started from this city on a trip, the purpose of which is to break the world's long distance record, as well as all previous records for fast balloon sailing. It is expected ultimately to reach New York.

The balloon contains 140,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas and was built especially for this trip. The occupants of the balloon are Capt. T. S. Baldwin and Percy Hudson, aeronauts.

#### Ask Impeachment of Cuban Official.

Havana (Special).—The Municipal Council of Havana passed, almost unanimously a resolution asking the House of Representatives to impeach the secretary of public works, Manuel Luciano Diaz, for granting a concession for the electric lighting of Havana, on the ground that the act of the secretary was unconstitutional, as the granting of municipal concessions is within the province of the Municipal Council only.

It is thought that the House of Representatives, backed by the influence of the Municipal Council, may take some radical action in the matter.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

### Growth of the Nation.

A moving picture of conditions in the United States at decennial intervals from 1800 to 1850 and annually from 1850 to 1902 is presented in a monograph just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The area has grown from 827,844 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,600 square miles in 1902, exclusive of Alaska and the islands belonging to the United States. The population per square mile which was 3.6 in 1810, was 26.1 in 1902. The total wealth has grown from \$7,000,000,000 in 1850 to an estimated \$94,000,000,000 in 1900 and the per capita wealth from \$307 in 1850 to \$1235 in 1900.

In 1800 the public debt was \$15 per capita; in 1840 it had fallen to 21 cents per capita; in 1852 it was \$2.67 per capita; in 1861, before the beginning of the war, \$2.74, and then mounted rapidly until it became \$76.98 per capita in 1866, gradually falling again after the war. It is \$12.97 in 1902. The money in circulation amounted to \$13,85 per capita in 1860, and in 1902 \$28.40 per capita, the highest point that it has ever reached.

Deposits in savings banks amounted to \$1,138,576 in 1820 and \$2,597,094,580 in 1901. The individual deposits in national banks have grown from \$500,910,873 in 1865 to \$3,111,600,196 in 1902.

The number of farms increased from 1,449,073 in 1850 to 5,739,657 in 1900; the value of farms and farm property from \$4,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000, and the value of their product, which was not measured until 1870, grew from \$1,958,000,000 in that year to \$3,754,000,000 in 1900. The value of farm animals increased from \$34,000,000 in 1850 to \$2,981,000,000 in 1900.

The value of the product of the manufacturing industries grew from \$1,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$13,000,000,000 in 1900; the number of people employed therein grew from less than 1,000,000 to 6,750,000.

### Civil Service Report.

The annual report of the Civil Service Commission has been made public. It opens with the statement that 47,075 persons were examined during the year, of whom 21,028 were examined for the department service. The service does not include merely the departments at Washington, but all the federal classified services outside of Washington, with the exception of the Postal, Customs, Internal Revenue and Government Printing services. Thus, the railway and Indian services are divisions of the departmental services. Nearly 21,000 persons were examined for the Post-office Service, or a little over a thousand less than the number examined for the departmental service. About 69 per cent, or 33,739, of those taking examinations passed, and 14,959 failed.

Compared with the year previous, this represented an increase of 2,112 in the number of persons examined, a decrease of 1,228 in the number who passed and an increase of 3,140 in the number who failed.

The total number of persons receiving appointment, excluding the Philippine service and the municipal service of the District of Columbia, neither of which is subject to the provisions of the civil service act, was 9,870.

In the entire executive service of the government there are, in round numbers, 235,000 places, of which number about 121,000 are classified. Of the 114,000 remaining unclassified, 72,498 are those of fourth-class postmasters. The annual expenditure for salaries for the entire executive service is stated to be about \$130,000,000, and of this, \$85,000,000, or nearly two-thirds, goes to salaries for positions subject to the civil service rules.

### Ruling Upon Civil Service Law.

President Roosevelt has made a ruling upon the civil service law which apparently disposes of the case of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, who is testing in court the right of the Secretary of War to discharge her.

The President's ruling, which has been promulgated by the Civil Service Commission as one of its own rules, is:

For the purpose of preventing all misunderstandings and improper construction of said section, it is hereby declared that the term "just cause," as used in Section 8, Civil Service Rule 2, is intended to mean any cause, other than one merely political or religious, which will promote the efficiency of the service, and nothing contained in said rule shall be construed to require the examination of witnesses or any trial or hearing except in the discretion of the officer making the removal.

Since the President is the fountain head of the civil service rules this declaration has the force of a new law, and is of equal force and effect with all other rules.

### Woman's Peculiar Death.

Hanover, Pa. (Special).—While planting flowers upon the grave of her son several weeks ago Mrs. Edward Banngardner, 55 years old, of Marburg, this county, slightly injured her hand with a rusty trowel she was using. Blood-poisoning developed, and death resulted after intense suffering.

## SET FIRE TO THE MINES

### Strikers Apply the Torch After Desperate Battle With Guards.

#### VOLLEY AFTER VOLLEY EXCHANGED.

##### Fighting Between the Guards and the Miners After the Firing of the Pocahontas Mines—Situation Critical—The Strikers Enraged Because Several of their Number Were Injured.

Bluefield, W. Va. (Special).—The west mine of the Southwest Colliery at Pocahontas was set on fire by strikers. They broke the lock on the door of the Beartown entrance and carried in a lot of old lumber to a point about 200 feet from the entrance.

The flames had gained considerable headway when the alarm was given, and the work of extinguishing them was extremely difficult.

Fear was entertained that if the flames were not soon extinguished that the accumulation of gas would cause an explosion.

A late report says that the fire companies while rushing to the scene of the fire were shot at several times from ambush by strikers. The strikers are still in the woods and an effort will be made to arrest them.

### Guards and Strikers Exchange Volleys.

Bramwell, W. Va. (Special).—The great mines of the Pocahontas Collieries' Company are on fire. Strikers applied the torch to various portions of the mine near the west entrance, which is on the Virginia side, and the mine is now said to be burning furiously.

The guards and strikers fired volley after volley at each other, but at this hour it is not known whether anyone was killed.

Officials of the Pocahontas Colliery Company claim that the fire in their leading mine is practically under control, and they apprehend but little more damage.

Three strikers are reported injured the result of the conflict with guards soon after the fire was discovered.

The mine in which the fire is in progress is known as the Baby Mine, and is the same one in which 20 miners and a number of officials lost their lives several months ago, and the same where 200 miners lost their lives a dozen years ago. It is the largest on the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and has four main entrances.

Every entrance is now being heavily guarded. Mine officials expect the governors of both Virginia and West Virginia to comply with their request for troops.

### TEXAS WHEAT YIELDS FOR 1902.

#### Crop Estimated at 8,000,000 Bushels—Same Quantity of Oats.

Austin, Texas (Special).—The following estimate of the grain yield of Texas this year has been issued by H. B. Dorsey, secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association. There are about 3,000,000 bushels of wheat in Texas this year and about the same quantity of oats.

As to corn, there is no way by which a reasonably accurate estimate can be made. However, the crop this year is lighter than it was last year. No oats were exported except for seed purposes, shipments being made to the Southwest. Something like 2,000,000 bushels of Texas oats were shipped last year, and the same amount this year.

### Labor Has Its Day.

Washington (Special).—The annual celebration of Labor Day was observed in 33 States and in the District of Columbia today. Three other States—Louisiana, North Carolina and Pennsylvania—set aside other days for honors said to labor. In Louisiana, November 25 is observed as Labor Day; in North Carolina, the first Thursday in September is the day, and in Pennsylvania the first Saturday in September is Labor Day.

### Trolley Line Across Cuba.

Cleveland, O. (Special).—The project to build an electric street railway in Havana and a trolley line across the island of Cuba was assured at a meeting held in this city by capitalists chiefly interested in the enterprise. Denison, Prior & Co., of this city; W. H. Park, of Youngstown, and Geo. F. Penhale, of New York, are the projectors. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The officers of the company have not yet been announced.

### Girl Commits Suicide.

Meyersdale, Pa. (Special).—Miss Mary Brunton, aged 18 years, persuaded a girl companion to take a walk with her to a large tree about a quarter of a mile east of town, where she suddenly produced a bottle of laudanum and drained the contents. Her companion ran for assistance, but Miss Brunton died before a physician or her father could reach the scene. No motive has been discovered.